



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

Office of the Assistant Secretary

23 September 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR SAF/MRBP

SUBJECT: [REDACTED], AFDRB Docket #: FD-2023-00355-2

Having considered the decision of the Air Force Discharge Review Board (AFDRB) without participation of the Applicant or Applicant's counsel for consideration as the Secretarial Reviewing Authority (SRA), I have reviewed both the Board majority and minority decision in subject case, and under authority delegated by the Secretary, I join with the minority in concluding there was sufficient evidence to determine if the discharge met the pertinent standards of equity and propriety.

In particular, the minority notes the applicant met factors listed in paragraphs (6)(a)-(6)(l) and (7)(a) - (7)(r) of the "Wilkie Memo" and there was evidence of inequity or impropriety to grant relief on the basis of equity, an injustice, or clemency grounds.

Therefore, I conclude the evidence does support granting relief, and so direct the application be approved as follows:

The Character of Service: I agree with the minority approving Applicant's original request to upgrade their Discharge Characterization. Therefore, the Character of Service shall change to Honorable.

Narrative Reason/SPD Code: I agree with the minority approving Applicant's original request to upgrade their Narrative Reason/SPD Code. Therefore, the Narrative Reason shall change to Secretarial Authority.

Reentry Code: I agree with the minority approving Applicant's original request to upgrade their Reentry Code. Therefore, the Reentry Code shall change to 3K.

This decision shall be appended as an addendum to the decisional document.

9/23/2025

[REDACTED]

Director, Air Force Review Boards Agency

SUMMARY: Pursuant to an Air Force-wide class action lawsuit, *Johnson et al. v. Kendall*, Case No. 3:21-cv-01214, settled on 11 June 2024, the Air Force Discharge Review Board (AFDRB) reconsidered the Class Member's case file under the authority provided in the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum, Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations, dated 25 June 2018, known as the "Wilkie Memo," to upgrade discharges to ensure fundamental fairness. As part of the Air Force-wide class action lawsuit, the Class Member (Applicant) for the referenced case number was identified as part of the Automatic Reconsideration Group. The AFDRB reviewed the record per the parameters of the settlement agreement as noted above.

If no relief was merited under the "Wilkie Memo," the AFDRB then also reviewed the Applicant's case to ensure appropriate application of liberal consideration where there was a diagnosis of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), or other mental health conditions, or experiences of sexual assault or sexual harassment, or records documenting that one or more symptoms of PTSD, TBI, other mental health conditions, or experiences of sexual assault or sexual harassment existed or occurred during military service, under the authority provided in the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum, Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment, dated 25 August 2017, known as the "Kurta Memo" standard of liberal consideration.

The Applicant was discharged on 5 August 2010 in accordance with Air Force Instruction, 36-3207, Separating Commissioned Officers, with a Character of Service of Under Other Than Honorable Conditions, a Narrative Reason of in lieu of trial by court-martial, and a Reentry Code of Not Applicable, as reflected on the DD 214, *Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty*.

As an Automatic Reconsideration Group member, the AFDRB sent notice to both the service member's last known mailing address and e-mail address on file, which stated that 1) the AFDRB would reconsider the Applicant's case without a need for further response from the member; 2) if the member wished to supplement his application, he should submit supplemental evidence within 60 days of the notice; 3) submitting medical evidence in support of the application would benefit the member; 4) provided examples of the types of evidence that may be relevant; and 5) included information regarding available resources to assist members in supplementing their applications.

COUNSEL: The Applicant was represented by Counsel.

DISCUSSION: The AFDRB, under its responsibility to examine the propriety and equity of an Applicant's discharge, is authorized to change the characterization of service and the narrative reason for discharge if such changes are warranted. If applicable, the Board can also change the Applicant's reentry code. In reviewing discharges, the Board presumes regularity in the conduct of governmental affairs unless there is substantial credible evidence to rebut the presumption, including evidence submitted by the Applicant. The AFDRB thoroughly reviewed the circumstances that led to the discharge and the discharge process to determine if the discharge met the pertinent standards of equity and propriety.

The documentary evidence the AFDRB considered as part of the review includes but is not limited to the DD Form 293, *Application for the Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the United States*, and any additional documentation submitted by Applicant and/or counsel; the Applicant's personnel file from the Automated Records Management System; and the AFDRB Brief detailing the Applicant's service information and a summary of the case to include the AFDRB's medical opinion which included a narrative explanation as to the following: a) whether the available record reasonably supports that a mental health condition existed at

the time of the Applicant's military service; b) whether these conditions were present at the time of the misconduct; c) whether these conditions were mitigating for the misconduct; d) whether the Applicant received mental health and/or medical evaluations before his administrative separation. In accordance with DoDI 1332.28, *Discharge Review Board (DRB) Procedures and Standards*, the AFDRB previously provided a copy of the examiner's brief, extracted from available service records, containing pertinent data regarding the circumstances and character of the military service to the member after the Board adjudicated the original AFDRB case.

In accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Board reconsidered the Applicant's case based on liberal consideration standards. Specifically, the Board was required to include a member who was a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist, or a physician with training on mental health issues connected with PTSD or TBI or other trauma as specified in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association, if the former service member, while serving on active duty, was deployed in support of a contingency operation and who, at any time after such deployment, was diagnosed by a physician, clinical psychologist or psychiatrist as experiencing PTSD or TBI as a consequence of that deployment. If this former member claims that the PTSD or TBI is based in whole or in part on sexual trauma, intimate partner violence or spousal abuse, the Board was required to seek advice and counsel in the review from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker with training on mental health issues associated with PTSD or TBI or other trauma as specified in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association. The Board was required to review the four questions under the Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, *Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards of Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment*, dated 25 August 2017, and commonly referred to as the "Kurta Memo" when weighing evidence in requests for modification of discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD, TBI, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.

The AFDRB reviewed the military records and new evidence submitted as part of the Settlement Agreement. The Applicant submitted the following new evidence: Attorney brief, personal statement, Gambling Disorder article from the Cleveland Clinic, and Suicide and Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy article from the Journal of Neuropsychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences.

FINDING: The Board was conducted on 26 June 2024.

The Board deliberated and determined the Applicant's package did not merit relief. The Board considered the factors laid out in the attachment to the Under Secretary of Defense memorandum, *Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards for Correction of Military/Naval Records Regarding Equity, Injustice, or Clemency Determinations*, dated 25 June 2018, known as the "Wilkie Memo." The Board considered the factors listed in paragraphs (6)(a)-(6)(l) and (7)(a)-(7)(r) of this memorandum and found that the evidence did not support an inequity or impropriety.

Therefore, the Board was required to review the four questions under the Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, *Clarifying Guidance to Military Discharge Review Boards and Boards of Correction of Military/Naval Records Considering Requests by Veterans for Modification of their Discharge Due to Mental Health Conditions, Sexual Assault, or Sexual Harassment*, dated 25 August 2017, and commonly referred to as the "Kurta Memo" when weighing evidence in requests for modification of discharges due in whole or in part to mental health conditions, including PTSD, TBI, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. Also, on reconsideration, the Board considered the presence of a mental health condition in itself does not warrant an upgrade.

1. Did the veteran have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge?

Yes. The applicant does have a condition or experience that may excuse or mitigate the discharge. On the DD293 application, the Applicant contended through legal counsel that he had a condition of gambling addiction, and the misconduct leading to the discharge was directly tied to this addiction. Additionally, the Applicant marked "Other Mental Health" as an issue or condition related to his request.

2. Did that condition exist/experience occur during military service? Yes. A review of available records revealed no records that the Applicant was diagnosed with a mental health condition during his time in service. He never engaged in treatment with on-base mental health resources during his time in service. There is evidence in the records that the Applicant received treatment from a Military One Source provider who was reportedly treating him for Pathological Gambling. However, no records of this episode of treatment were provided by the Applicant. Despite the lack of a formal diagnosis and treatment records during service, the Board considered the "Kurta Memo" guidance that when "[a] veteran asserting a mental health condition without a corresponding diagnosis of such condition from a licensed psychiatrist or psychologist, will receive liberal consideration of evidence that may support the existence of such a condition." In this case, the Applicant contended he had a gambling addiction during service, so the Board is persuaded that the Applicant's condition of gambling addiction had existed during military service.

3. Does that condition or experience actually excuse or mitigate the discharge? No. The Board reviewed the available records and the Applicant's personal testimony and determined that his condition of gambling addiction does not actually excuse or mitigate the discharge. While the Applicant's gambling addiction may explain the misconduct, it does not excuse or mitigate the discharge. The condition of pathological gambling, in the absence of a documented underlying mental health disorder, is considered an unsuiting condition—one that is incompatible with military service. There was no clinical evidence of diagnosis or treatment during service, and the Applicant did not assert that a mental health condition contributed to the addiction. Therefore, although the Applicant's addiction may have influenced his behavior, the condition or experience does not actually excuse or mitigate the discharge.

4. Does that condition or experience outweigh the discharge? No. The Board members reviewed available records, applied liberal consideration, and determined that the Applicant's mental health condition or experience does not outweigh the discharge.

CONCLUSION: After thoroughly reviewing and reconsidering the Applicant's case including all available evidence, the member's contentions, summary of service, service/medical record entries, and discharge process, the Board concluded:

The Character of Service: The AFDRB voted two to one to deny the Applicant's original request to upgrade his Discharge Characterization. Therefore, the Character of Service shall remain.

Narrative Reason/SPD Code: The AFDRB voted two to one to deny the Applicant's original request to upgrade his Narrative Reason/SPD Code. Therefore, the Narrative Reason shall remain.

Reentry Code: The AFDRB voted two to one to deny the Applicant's original request to upgrade his Reentry Code. Therefore, the Reentry Code shall remain.

The Board President approved the results of the AFDRB on 7 October 2025.

Should the Applicant wish to appeal this decision, he may request a personal appearance before this Board. An Applicant must be within 15 years of discharge. If the Applicant's discharge was more than 15 years ago, he may apply for relief to the Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records (AFBCMR). Instructions on how to appeal an AFDRB decision can be found at <https://afrrba-portal.cce.af.mil/>.

The Applicant may request a list of the Board members and their votes. In addition, when the Applicant requests, the AFDRB will disclose the type of mental health professional providing the opinion, their licenses and certifications, and the identity of the mental health professional if their military pay grade is at or above the O-6 level, or its civilian equivalent by writing to:

Air Force Review Boards Agency
Attn: Discharge Review Board – Reconsideration Case
3351 Celmers Lane
Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762-6435

Attachment: Director’s Memorandum dated 23 September 2025.